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SCOTT C. BONE, Editor.

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## SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

To-day's issue of this newspaper in-  
cludes a section that is absolutely new  
in the history of American journalism—a  
section devoted to Southern progress. It  
will be a regular feature of The Wash-  
ington Herald each Sunday hereafter.

Thinking men have for years in a  
somewhat vague way been conscious of  
the great possibilities of the South. There  
are few business men but know some  
feature of its resources. The facts of the  
South have been set forth statistically in  
government documents and in special  
trade papers. The magazines in recent  
years show an increasing tendency to in-  
clude articles referring to some feature of  
the development of the South.

It remained, however, for the Southern  
Commercial Congress, which met in  
Washington in December, so to mass the  
facts and interpret them as to send a  
thrill of conscious knowledge through the  
South and through the country. Prior to  
that notable gathering, held during the  
conservation week, there was scant real-  
ization of the stupendous truth regard-  
ing the South enunciated in the congress  
in these words:

"Nature has given to the States  
south of the Mason and Dixon line  
more available coast line, more naviga-  
ble streams, more water power,  
more water products, more minerals  
conveniently placed, more forest re-  
sources, more agricultural range from  
the products of Florida and Texas  
northward, and greater general access-  
ibility to coast line than can be  
found in combination in any other  
portion of the United States."

Granting the accuracy of this state-  
ment, it follows that there is to be un-  
folded south of the Mason and Dixon  
line a commercial drama of marvelous  
meaning for the whole United States.  
The Washington Herald proposes there-  
fore from week to week to gather into  
one section in readable form the history  
of this drama as it is worked out by the  
energy of an awakened South.

When viewed as parts of the great  
story of development, the affairs of each  
community in the South become of in-  
creasing importance. Hitherto the strain-  
ing of communities has been toward de-  
velopment within themselves, but the  
wider, broader, and more startling fact  
is that the South as a whole will go for-  
ward when each community with its own  
special gifts realizes in its organized body  
that the work of all communities together  
will be necessary to produce the develop-  
ment to which the resources of the South  
entitle it.

The facts of the South—even though in  
some cases they may appear to exploit  
special industries—will be inserted in this  
section solely on the basis of value in  
shedding light upon the South in its  
growth and its possibilities. No direct or  
indirect advertising will be sought in  
order to pay for the display of Southern  
facts week by week. The Washington  
Herald embarks upon this enterprise with  
the same unselfish motive that prompted  
the organization of the Southern Com-  
mercial Congress. The men who will sus-  
tain this greatest single commercial move  
in the business history of the United  
States will be benefited by the general re-  
sults brought to the South, and it is  
through general results that The Wash-  
ington Herald also expects to be benefi-  
ted.

Mr. Taft is quoted as somewhat vehe-  
mently denying that he intends coercing  
Congress in any manner in the matter  
of tariff revision. Great sledding for  
Congress these piping times.

Happy Holland is just as happy as a big  
sunflower nowadays, and we do not blame  
the sturdy citizens thereof in the least.  
They have great cause to rejoice. Not  
only has a princess come to bless the  
royal household and save from extinction  
the direct line of the illustrious and  
historic house of Orange, but, in all  
probability, the very nation itself has  
thereby been saved from threatening and  
dreaded absorption by Germany.

And why, forsooth, should some refuse to  
wax exceeding glad just because the tiny  
stranger is a princess and not a prince?  
We reject with scorn the suggestion that  
there is anything whatsoever in that  
situation that may joyously tone down  
one single note of joy. The queens of  
this world have been quite as worthy oc-  
cupants of thrones as have the kings.  
Indeed, we are not so sure but that in  
proportion to their numbers the queens  
have considerably the best of it.

Suppose we consider relatively modern  
times, for instance, and see how the  
daughters of royalty compare with the  
sons. The very golden era of English  
society

history was fashioned under Victoria.  
Could her country have asked more of  
her? We think not, and we are quite  
sure it did not. Wilhelmina of Holland  
is herself the idol of her people. The  
mother of the present King of Spain, who  
was the regent during his majesty's long  
minority, is now conceded to have been a  
wonderfully effective executive in a truly  
trying position—she might almost be  
ranked among the great women of her  
day.

So, we think all who are interested may  
dismiss from the incidental music every  
melancholy or discordant note and make  
their rejoicing a perfect symphony of de-  
light. Let them resolve that the royal  
infant is destined to be to Holland the  
same quality of queen that Victoria was  
to England. Then there will be no reason  
to regret the circumstance of her sex or  
bemoan the abolition of the Salic law that  
permits her to reign. For our part, we  
feel sure she is the sweetest, prettiest,  
dearest little princess ever born into this  
world, and we are much obliged to the  
stork for having seen enough to bring a  
girl such as she. We suspect the royal  
stork understands his royal business, any-  
way; and if he thought a future queen  
was what Holland needed more than any  
thing else in his line, why, we accept his  
superior judgment as conclusive, and let  
it go at that.

We think the present Shah of Persia  
might learn a few things that would  
prove worthy of attention by having a  
real heart-to-heart talk with Abdul  
Hamid. If the interview could be ar-  
ranged.

## Alexander R. Shepherd.

The unveiling of a statue to Alexander  
R. Shepherd is a symptom of the awak-  
ening civic consciousness of Washing-  
ton. As the other day we paid honor to  
the designer of the National Capitol, so  
on Monday we honor the man who, years  
after the pattern had been laid out, re-  
alized in concrete form the design of the  
infant. Before Shepherd's time the infant  
plan was largely a magnificent concep-  
tion; it needed another Haussmann to  
carry it into effect. The man for the work  
appeared in Gov. Shepherd, and within a  
few years the city began to take on a  
new aspect. Streets were graded and  
paved, a water supply provided, and a  
comprehensive sewerage system adopted.  
Nor were the more esthetic features of  
civilization neglected, for with other  
public works there went the beautification  
of the city's parks and avenues with trees  
and shrubbery. Without knowing it, we  
owe much of the city's charm and pleas-  
antness as a place to live to the far-  
sightedness of Gov. Shepherd.

Better than most men of his time he  
conceived of Washington as the national  
city, the Capital of a mighty nation,  
which in all its parts should be worthy  
of a great people. His energy in pushing  
the work of improvement naturally made  
him enemies of those who could not sym-  
pathize with his large aims, but the voice  
of detraction has long since become sil-  
ent. History is full of reversals of judg-  
ment upon public men; one of the most  
remarkable of them has come in the case  
of Gov. Shepherd. Driven from office, as  
many supposed a disgraced man, and all  
but ostracized in the city for whose fu-  
ture glory he had labored, he lived to  
enjoy a complete rehabilitation of his  
good name and to receive grateful re-  
membrance from the people of Washing-  
ton. His memory is now honored of all  
men for the good that he did, for the  
lasting work that he wrought.

The event shows how we have ad-  
vanced in public spirit beyond the narrow-  
ness of the old days; it records the greater  
pride that we all have in municipal bet-  
terment. Feeling that we are citizens  
of no mean city, the ambition that in-  
spired Gov. Shepherd now animates the  
whole population. That is one of the  
finest results of Shepherd's stormy career.

All Holland wears that smile!

## Mr. Wickersham and the Trusts.

The administration has obviously been  
at some pains to make its attitude toward  
the prosecution of infractors of Federal  
law very plain. Within the past week  
or so the Department of Justice has au-  
thorized or furnished material for a com-  
prehensive statement of the department's  
operations in the anti-trust field, prefaced  
with the observation that a vigorous pol-  
icy was being pursued in that direction.  
Now comes the Attorney General himself  
with a clear and positive presentation of  
the administration's programme respect-  
ing the enforcement of laws affecting the  
business interests of the country. There  
is to be no break with the last adminis-  
tration in this matter. The laws are now  
well understood, says Mr. Wickersham,  
and must be obeyed. To let of cer-  
tain business interests, "the cry of cer-  
tain business interests," he says, "is  
obedience to law. Those who honestly  
want to keep the law need not fear pro-  
secution." That sounds like Theodore  
Roosevelt himself. It is in substance  
what the late President said over and  
over again, and no fault can be found  
with it from any standpoint. Mr. Wic-  
kersham couples it with a warning that  
ought not to be misunderstood in the re-  
gions of high finance:

"Any attempt at this time, with the present  
construction of that law (anti-trust law) agreed  
upon by all the higher courts, to combine in the form of a  
trust or otherwise, with the obvious intention  
of restraining commerce among the States or of cre-  
ating a monopoly of an important part of that com-  
merce, would evidence such deliberate intention  
to break the law as to justify and compel the govern-  
ment to use all or any of the remedies given by  
law adequate to prevent the accomplishment of such  
purpose and to punish the attempt."

The promoters of the smelter trust, now  
in process of incubation, will undoubtedly  
take notice, and see that their  
project is on the safe line of legality.  
Yet it would be interesting to see if the  
government could not prevent the actual  
formation of a combination which can  
have no other purpose than to monopoli-  
ze a commodity in order to control dis-  
tribution and price. Mr. Wickersham is  
in favor of some amendment of the Sher-  
man anti-trust law, but recognizes that  
the vital principle of the law is sound,  
for he thinks that while the agreements  
between competitive concerns essential to  
the healthy conduct of business should  
be permitted, the creation of far-  
reaching monopolies incompatible with  
the wholesome growth of the republic  
should continue to be prohibited. The  
principle here stated would seem to ap-  
ply to the proposed smelter trust, as well  
as to the projected cement trust. It re-

mainly to be seen in what spirit the ad-  
ministration will meet these latest at-  
tempts to monopolize production and dis-  
tribution in commodities of wide use and  
necessity. If the reasoning of the tobacco  
trust decision were adopted, there would  
be little chance of further combination,  
but Mr. Wickersham apparently hopes for  
some modification by the Supreme Court  
or that extreme application of the anti-  
trust act, and for a more precise defini-  
tion of its scope than has yet been given.

We do not know how Mr. Wickersham  
could speak more plainly than he has.  
He will enforce the law as it exists, and  
as the courts construe it, and meantime  
the administration will endeavor to work  
out practicable amendments to the anti-  
trust act that will reduce the difficulty of  
enforcing those of its provisions running  
counter to the economic development of  
the day. Much will depend, probably,  
in the procurement of new legislation,  
upon the outcome of two pending cases  
of great importance—the tobacco trust  
case, now before the Supreme Court, and  
the Standard Oil case, under considera-  
tion in the Circuit Court. The points in-  
volved in both these cases go to the vitals  
of the anti-trust law.

It seems that his ex-sublime majesty  
of Turkey may be legally tried for treas-  
pass, murder, embezzlement, perjury,  
bribery, and graft. And there is, proba-  
bly, no doubt in any quarter that he is  
abundantly guilty of all.

It is rather amusing to read that the  
foremost simplified spelling apostle of the  
world has been shooting "wildbeastes."

The oyster is off on its annual vacation,  
but the humble catfish is ready to serve  
its country, disguised as flaked crab.

The fish lar can fool himself some of  
the time and fool himself all of the time  
when it comes to the size of the fish he  
hooks but fails to land.

"No buttons for coats this season,"  
says the Atlanta Journal, with an eye  
on the fashion items. Do not get it into  
your head, however, that this interesting  
circumstance is going to make coats any  
cheaper.

Counterfeit \$100 bills may be in cir-  
culation, but they are not circulating exten-  
sively in the average citizen's direction.

There may be something in it for the  
common people that seaweed goes on  
the free list. It may be as good to eat  
as sauerkraut.

As an act of "special clemency," the  
deposed Sultan of Turkey was permitted  
to take eleven of his wives into retirement  
with him. If the prisoner has a sense of  
humor, this, probably, was not wasted  
on him.

Beach Hargis goes to prison for life,  
which is not a bit too long.

A Virginia mob came very near lyn-  
ching the umpire a few days ago for decid-  
ing against the home team on a close  
point. The great American game evi-  
dently is well under way at last.

In bowing to the inevitable, it is ad-  
visable to inject as much cordiality into  
the salute as possible," says Puck. We  
think so, too, even though harboring a  
suspicion that somebody will hit you with a  
slap-stick before you can straighten up.

"Men must love one another," says the  
Richmond Times-Dispatch. They cannot be  
legislated into doing it, however.

"Mehmet has the face of a gam-  
bler," observes the Gadsden (Ala.) Times.  
Well, the game he is playing is all sorts  
of a gamble.

"Richard Croker says he is proud of  
his career. Croker's pride may get a  
rude shock in the day of judgment," says  
the Milwaukee Sentinel. In which event,  
Richard will probably not be exactly in a  
class by himself.

The Nashville Tennessean runs a just-  
so-many-days-more-until-prohibition par-  
agraph every day. This makes it seem  
longer, we suspect.

Pittsburg has been accused of pretty  
nearly everything except an inclination to  
take a joke good-naturedly.

Mr. Taft bids fair to develop into quite  
an enthusiastic baseball fan. The first  
time he gets real mad with the umpire,  
you will see that smile come off, all right.

A school of white whales is reported off  
Atlantic City. It takes a whale of a  
nature fake to attract any considerable  
attention now.

"We are in the hands of Allah," says  
Abdul Hamid. Maybe so; to ordinary  
folks, however, it appears that he is in  
the hands of the police.

"Does the Weather Bureau make  
good?" inquires Mr. Emerson Hough, in  
Everybody's Magazine. Well, not if Mr.  
Hough's zephyr of disapproval is to de-  
velop into a storm.

Mohammed V should strenuously un-  
dertake to put into effect all his campaign  
promises now, and especially as they re-  
late to the reversal of his predecessor's  
policies.

In a news story a few days ago, Mr.  
Milton B. Ochs, of the Nashville Ameri-  
can, said: "The sword of Demosthenes is  
hanging over Nashville." Plainly enough,  
Milton sometimes nods, even as Homer  
did.

The Ohio State Journal is learnedly dis-  
cussing "cobble corn" nowadays. In  
the spring a young man's fancy may lightly  
turn to thoughts of love, and things of  
that sort, but an old-stager like the  
Journal knows better.

The fond news of Turkey says he is  
"very new of newspaper men." Now,  
that sounds all right. Wonder if we could  
not get up some sort of "Teddy bear" or  
"Billy possum" business for his majesty?

Doubtless there are some standpatters,  
however, who fear somebody will come  
along presently and rattle the free skele-  
tons item in their faces.

And if Richelieu were alive to-day,  
probably he would note that the type-  
writer is mightier than the boxing glove  
now and then.

"In Boston they call him Taft," says  
the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. But that is  
not why he is President.

## The Prevailing Mode.

Use your big dress baskets and Sara-  
toga trunks for your hats and put your  
little, soft, clinging dresses in your hat  
boxes.

He's in the Ditch.  
Whether you call him the Ultimate Con-  
sumer or the Common People, his name is  
Mud.

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

### FINE FOR TRIMMING.

We wasteful were upon the day,  
As you'll agree;  
We paid a man to haul away  
Our Christmas tree.

Oh, yes; we truly foolish were,  
'Tis very flat;  
Since mother now might use it for  
Her latest hat.

### A Youthful Yearn.

"Do angels have wings?"  
"Yes, Johnny."  
"Wish I could have 'em now. Gee,  
how I could go after them high liners!"

In This Truth?  
"Every woman thinks her husband  
ought to be able to write paying novels  
at home nights."  
"Yes; or take in ashes to sift."

That's Different.  
"Here's a case where fear turned dark  
hair yellow."  
"Fear turned the hair yellow? Bosh!"  
"Fear of being out of style."

We All Do.  
Must be a grind;  
Sufficient strife  
In one I find.

Such Is Life.  
"Found a dollar yesterday."  
"Lucky boy."  
"No; so lucky. In stooping to pick it up  
I dropped and broke my eyeglasses."

Pays to Advertise.  
"An ounce of pluck is worth a ton of  
luck."  
"And a little judicious advertising will  
beat 'em both."

His Experience.  
"How would you like to fall heir to  
money?"  
"I wouldn't mind if I could do it with-  
out publicity. I once fell heir to \$2,000,  
but the entire town knew about it and I  
had to put up with innumerable schemes.  
2,000 was soon gone, and even to this  
day, because I can't contribute lavishly  
to every proposition that comes along, I  
am set down as a mean man."

NEW ERA FOR ART.  
What the Free Art Tariff Provisions  
Signify.  
From a Free Art League Bulletin.  
If the new tariff bill is passed as it now  
stands, paintings, sculptures, etchings,  
engravings, pastels, original drawings,  
and sketches and other works of art over  
twenty years of age will be admitted  
free. Artistic antiques more than 100  
years old will also come in free. It is  
still possible that during a later stage  
of the tariff bill, before it is finally en-  
acted, the twenty-year clause will be  
eliminated, which would be a complete  
victory for free art. The duty on mod-  
ern art is reduced from 30 per cent to 15  
per cent, to conform to the present recipi-  
tary treaties. The schedules are so  
worded that mechanical productions will  
be excluded. Congress seems to be tak-  
ing a very enlightened and progressive  
view of the art tariff and for this de-  
serves the most hearty commendation of  
the people.

It is no exaggeration to say that the  
passage of this bill will inaugurate a  
new era in American art. Valuable col-  
lections of old masterpieces, which the  
people of Europe have been enjoying for  
many decades, will now be brought to this  
country by their American owners for  
the benefit of our own people. The art  
museums of the country will receive a  
wonderful impulse. Interest in art will  
be awakened, and there will be a much  
greater demand for the work of our own  
artists. Artists, school-teachers, and the  
thousands of other Americans who each  
year travel abroad will be allowed to  
bring home bonanzas of masterpieces.  
The taste of the people will be im-  
proved, our designers will find it easier  
to acquire an art education, and our  
manufactured products, in which design  
plays an important part, will be better  
able to compete with those of Europe.

The Three P's.  
Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago Common-  
sense.  
The child is coming to be as much of  
a civic problem as it ever has been a  
family problem. Upon the normality of  
its children the strength and perpetuity  
of the State depend, as surely as the de-  
pendency and delinquency of its chil-  
dren undermine the prowess and peace  
of the State. The education and  
discipline of the child figure large in the  
legislation and taxes, our thinking and  
literature. Equally with the schools and  
playgrounds our library centers are es-  
sential to American democracy. All three  
are to be classed together as our most  
democratic and efficient agencies for  
training our people into their citizenship  
and assimilating them into American  
body politics. Nowhere are we on a more  
common footing than in the public  
school, the public playground, and public  
library.

People Awaiting Leadership.  
From the Norfolk Landmark.  
A great and truly conservative Presi-  
dent, who strikes sledge-hammer blows  
for what is plainly right and against  
what is plainly wrong, will receive the  
enthusiastic backing of the American na-  
tion. If Mr. Taft is such a President, as  
we hope he is, he may rest assured that  
he will have the country behind him  
whenever the special interests show fight.  
They attacked Mr. Roosevelt in every  
way they knew how, but in spite of his  
mistake and faults they were unable to  
stand against him, and if he had not  
patriotically refused to accept another  
nomination his overwhelming re-election  
would have been assured. If Mr. Taft  
has a good political backbone, there will  
be an astonished set of plutocrats in this  
country before many months have passed.

Future Aristocrats.  
From the St. Louis Republic.  
What's the matter with the prices of all  
sorts of victuals? Do they keep on climb-  
ing because middlemen are working the  
market, or does it simply mean that the  
time is coming fast when the "best-while  
they last" farmer and the woman with  
a hen will be the only real aristocrats in  
this country.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.  
When I think of him, come gliding  
A perfume strange, abiding  
Of a flower I saw when riding  
One summer night  
In a footless place  
When stars did all the guiding.

Earth shone an ice-cold planet  
With never an eye to scan it  
And below no foot to man it  
Heights, above to hell,  
One gloomy wall like granite.

Disappointed, I leaned over  
And dim chaos did discover  
Far down, where eagles hover  
In a footless place  
In the precipice face  
Sky-colored fumes, in clover.

As I gazed down, fear-dissembling,  
Their moon-bell, assembling  
Amure visions, resembling  
Expensive dancers  
Waved me up an answer  
Out of that hell of trembling.

So, 'mid innumerable  
Chaotic, bleak, under  
To all that skies engender  
In a footless place  
These poems rare  
Do flutter, wild and slender.

Lesson to Philanthropists.  
From the New York World.  
One of the first lessons that philan-  
thropists must learn is that it is not always  
easy to do good. There is a perversity in  
human nature, even when inspired by the  
best intentions, which sometimes seems  
to operate invincibly in favor of wrong.  
If the mischief that is done by those who  
mean nothing but good could be elimi-  
nated from the world the sum total of  
error would be noticeably reduced.

Friendly to Mr. Taft.  
From the Charleston News and Courier.  
But all the Southern people have been  
gratified with the administration of Mr.  
Taft so far. He is better fitted for the  
office of President than any Republican  
who has ever held that place, and we be-  
lieve that he has a broader conception of  
the duties and opportunities of his high  
station than any of his Republican pre-  
decessors. He should have the loyal sup-  
port of the South in his efforts to restore  
the government of the Constitution, and  
we are sure that the better people of this  
part of the country sympathize with him  
in all his worthy efforts to restore the  
South to its proper place in the govern-  
ment at Washington; but such restoration  
can only be complete when the South is  
permitted to think and act for itself, not  
for the hope of reward, but from the  
sense of duty.

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nated from the world the sum total of  
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Coming to the Front.  
From the New York Herald.  
That woman is coming to the front  
strongly every day is further evidenced  
by the case of the West Side matron who  
saw her husband with a flatterer for  
contradicting her assertion that Portugal  
is in South America.

## ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

### The German Creator of the British Naval Panic.

From Current Literature.  
At no time in the long official career  
of the secretary of state for the Imperial  
German navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, did  
the prediction of British naval policy in  
the future display itself with a more con-  
summate mastery of the details of every  
fleet in the world than when he confront-  
ed a few weeks ago the excited budget  
committee of the Reichstag in Berlin.  
The newspapers of all England were full  
of von Tirpitz, whose prowess as a builder  
of all-big-gun battle ships had taken the  
English prime minister completely by  
surprise and occasioned the most excit-  
ing series of debates heard in the House  
of Commons since the accession of Mr.  
Asquith to power. The difficulty in which  
Admiral von Tirpitz was that he did not  
know, as he thought he did, the rate at  
which German battle-ship construction is  
taking place. "We know," to quote the  
words of Mr. Reginald McKenna, who is  
the spokesman of British naval policy in  
the Commons, "we know that the Ger-  
mans have a law which, when the ships  
have all been completed under it, will  
give them a navy more powerful than  
any in existence. But we do not know  
the rate at which the provisions of this  
law are to be carried into execution."  
Neither, it seems, did the Reichstag nor  
its budget committee. The revelation in  
the British House of Commons that Ger-  
many was building Dreadnoughts in a  
sort of clandestine way amazed Germany  
not less than it amazed England. There  
was a loud invocation of Admiral von  
Tirpitz.

Scarcely a naval expert in the world,  
whether he be on the staff of the London  
Times or but an occasional contributor  
to the Review, would dissent from the  
view that Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz,  
in most illustrations of living masters of  
marine, has stamped upon this epoch of  
world politics its characteristic "note" of  
naval power. "He is," to quote the Lon-  
don Mail, "the real creator of the Ger-  
man fleet." Facing the members of the  
Reichstag committee in the uniform of  
his high rank, the six-foot, long-bearded  
sailor looked very much less than a mili-  
tary man, although his age now exceeds the  
score limit. Not once did he refer to a  
memorandum or an official register as he  
replied to query after query in the cour-  
teous, dignified, and low-voiced style ha-  
bitual to him. He was, however, authori-  
tative, and he can repeat by rote the name  
of every battle ship in the world, giving  
its displacement, its date of construction,  
its armament, and the details of every  
acquainted with the resources of every  
shipbuilding yard on the face of the earth.

## VIRGINIA STATEMANSHIP.

### Long Call in Old Dominion for Real Leadership.

From the Roanoke Times.  
For weeks we have been presented with  
the pitiable spectacle of defunct state-  
manship thrashing about the bushes to  
discover which view of State prohibition  
would probably command the most votes  
in the coming gubernatorial election! Can  
it be possible that these gentlemen have  
no views upon anything but prohibition,  
and these determinate according to pub-  
lic favor? We had supposed that Vir-  
ginia was making some progress along  
lines of material interest; that we were  
about to witness a rehabilitation of the  
South, with Virginia in the lead, upon  
sound and solid principles of political econ-  
omy brought down to date; that the peo-  
ple of Virginia were hungering for a  
higher knowledge and would repudiate  
small politics when dished out by men  
who were aspiring to representative  
honors. Have we mistaken the trend of  
affairs? It would seem so, if the men  
who aspire to the honor of representing  
the people of Virginia in the capacity of  
governor are incapable of rising above the  
low standard which has been set for them.  
We refuse to believe we are mistaken,  
and do make the emphatic assertion,  
without fear of successful contradiction,  
that the occasion offers as never before  
in the history of Virginia, for the appear-  
ance in the field of a candidate who can  
rise superior to the present situation and  
stand as the exponent of a higher Vir-  
ginia than that gauged by the minor non-  
political issue of prohibition. By circum-  
stances over which he had no control,  
the one man who could measure up to  
the requirements was forced to withdraw  
—the Hon. Henry C. Stuart.

## Parental Duties Forgotten.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.  
The doctors say that most of the babies  
of the poor are quite as strong and  
healthy at birth as any, but that the  
summer mortality among them is due to  
improper feeding and inadequate care.  
The babies born in the spring, who thus  
become frail, succumb to the first weeks  
of very hot weather, the infant death  
rate jumps up and there is a hue and  
cry to "save the babies." But the babies  
in greatest need of care have been lost  
before the summer war is under way.  
The new plan is to give the proper  
care from the week of their arrival so  
that they may be fortified against the  
first decent hot weather. It is a  
beautiful and thoroughgoing scheme and  
highly to be commended for its practical  
good sense. But it leaves an old-fash-  
ioned man rather gasping to know what  
has become of the duties of parenthood,  
and just why they should end with a  
birth certificate. It is, however, a clear  
economic waste to allow children to die  
because the homes into which they come  
are unable, from ignorance or poverty,  
to bring them to healthful maturity.

## Friendly to Mr. Taft.

From the St. Louis Republic.  
But all the Southern people have been  
gratified with the administration of Mr.  
Taft so far. He is better fitted for the  
office of President than any Republican  
who has ever held that place, and we be-  
lieve